

THE DEMOCRAT.

Our Federal Union—it shall be preserved.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

67 We are rather late in getting out our paper this week, in consequence of the sickness of our son. These are accidents which we cannot control, and a liberal public, we know, will pardon the unavoidable delay.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have not received any of the regular northern or foreign monthlies this week, but we have on hand some very interesting publications, which we feel it our duty to notice, and to borrow a word from Burns, we will first "foregather" with the

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—As our readers well know this is a monthly journal published in Augusta, Ga., devoted to agriculture, horticulture, and the general planting interest of the South. It is put at the low price of \$1 per annum. Every planter should take it, for it will be found as useful to him as his plow or his hoe. Our old friend Gov. Whitfield of this place has long been a subscriber to it and we are assured that next to his religious paper, the Cultivator is his favorite. We need not inform the reader that the Ex-Governor is one of our most successful planters. We note some articles in this present number of deep interest to the agriculturalist, but as it has just come to hand, we have not had time to examine them carefully. We design copying a few of them. We hope the publishers will continue to send us their excellent monthly regularly. It is our purpose to keep a file of it.

THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH.—We must again call the attention of our readers, particularly of our planting readers—and two thirds of them are of that sort—to this excellent monthly. It is published in the town of Columbus, Ga., at \$1 per annum, and is worth three times the money. James M. Chambers is the agricultural, and Charles A. Peabody horticultural editor. We are not much of a botanist or agriculturalist, but in gardening, we are at home; few can beat us in that line. We have noted several articles in the May number of the "Soil" for publication. It is really an admirable work, both in the selected and original matter, and we would warmly recommend it to public patronage. Every Southern planter should subscribe for it, and read it.

Our religious friends are sending us in their weekly contributions, and many and devout thanks do we owe them for their favors. The last that we have received is the *Church Herald*, published in Vicksburg, by Rev. S. Patterson. Geo. S. Yerger and W. C. Snedden. It is edited with decided ability, and there is a great deal of ecclesiastical learning manifested in its columns. It is of the episcopal creed, but we do not think that there is much of sectarianism in it. That we cannot bear. Though believing firmly in all the great principles of Christianity, as Byron says, in his *Prayer of Nature*, "no shrine I seek, to seek unknown." Our religious belief is a matter between our God and ourself, and no man or set of men shall control it. We take the Bible for our guide as we understand it. We act upon the principle of our constitution which recognizes no sectarian creed, and Mr. Jefferson's famous act establishing religious freedom in Virginia, and we honor and support all the religious sects as the conservators of morals and the chief agents of mental improvement and refinement.

67 We published last week, quite an amusing sketch from the Boston Olive Branch by "Fanny Fern." The lovely Fanny is indignant and comes the Mrs. Caudle over a German Professor, who had written a rather ill natured article for Blackwood's Magazine about Louis Napoleon, and compressed the pith of his essay in this sentence, "But no reliance can be placed in him. In a word, his character is that of a woman." At this, Fanny is indignant, and she becomes a very Zantippe in her wrath. She wants "somebody to hold her." In reply, a male correspondent in the next number of the Olive Branch, kindly comes to her assistance, and with the devotion of a love sick swain, declares that he will catch her and hold her too, provided she will only be compliant. We had noted the article for insertion in our columns, but some rather intrusive friend has taken the paper from our table, and we can only make "a note on it" from memory. It is quite an amusing and pointed reply to the exasperated "lady fair," and would make our readers laugh. Fanny may entertain the proposal of the masculine gender correspondent, but from the spirit she manifests, we wouldn't like to get in her way, much less to hold her.

CONGRESS.—We can scarcely make out a readable article from the recent proceedings in Congress, though we have read them over with much care. They have not yet got in the full business harness, and most of their talk has been in reference to the next presidency. Nothing so far of general importance has been done. But there is one scene in the House which we design publishing. It is the gentleman who borrowed the Union from us containing it will return it. We allude to the speech of our old friend, Volney E. Howard of Texas. It was decidedly rich. Howard, we think, though roughly handled, came out the victor. This session of Congress will doubtless continue until after the session of the two national conventions. So far, it has been "dull, stale and unprofitable" and we believe it will go on so to the end of the chapter. One thing however is certain, and that satisfies us—the democratic policy will control the government, notwithstanding the whigs have the administrative power in their hands.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Hartford Times, one of the oldest and best democratic papers in all New England, brings us most cheering news as to the result of the recent elections in Connecticut. The democracy have swept the State with a rush, from Governor down to the lowest State officer. Seymour, the democratic candidate for Governor is elected over his whig opponent, Kendrick, and Mr. Scattergood, by a respectable majority; and the House stands 133 democrats, 92 whigs; the Senate 15 democrats, 6 whigs—Democratic majority in joint ballot 501. Such a victory is absolutely unparalleled in the New England States. It is crushing; and our whig friends may now make up their minds for a signal defeat next November. It awaits them as sure as fate. "We know they count upon a division in the democratic ranks, but we tell them with an assured confidence, they count "without their host." Some ultras we shall certainly lose—the abolitionists of the north and the secessionists of the south, (we put them in the same category—the same pen, and there let them "rest in their glory;" but the mass of the people are true as steel to the great principles of democracy, and when the struggle comes on, it will be found that "their votes are three millions—their hearts are but one."

MR. CHASTAIN'S SPEECH.

We publish on our first page to-day, the speech of the Hon. E. W. Chastain of Georgia on the position of the Union party of that State, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 5th of March last. It is quite an able effort, and we would invite the particular attention of the reader to it. Mr. Chastain is a Union democrat of the Jackson School—true and firm in principle. He clearly explains and fully justifies the position taken by the union democrats of that State—a position identical with that which we and the whole union party of this State occupied during the canvass of last year. And it is remarkable that the result in this State was precisely the same with that in Georgia—an overwhelming union triumph. The people of Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, and indeed of almost every other state, have spoken in the same voice, and the politicians now are nearly all beginning to disavow the odious heresy of disunionism with tears in their eyes, and with penitential contrition stamped on their countenances. They find that it won't do, that the people's love for the Union and the Constitution as it is, is above all party or sectional considerations; and they have been compelled "to tread a step backwards."

But read the speech, and judge for yourselves.

67 **Tax Sinner.** of the Presbyterian ladies was a brilliant affair. We could not be present, but we had our representatives there, and we are assured that it was got up in admirable style. Every thing "went on as merry as a marriage bell," but with the chasteness, the dignity and the propriety that distinguish the church. There was quite a jam, the large room being completely filled, and the ladies reaped a rich harvest—taking in some \$500, enough we should think, to pay for the Church Organ. Success to them in all their pious undertakings!—They are the salt of the earth, that preserves and keeps it pure.

The rainbow to the storms of life,
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
And unto morn with prophetic ray,
And while woman retains her proper influence
In society, we shall ever feel the force of the sentiment in Campbell's Pleasures of Hope—
"The world was and, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit sighed 'till woman smiled."
The quotation is somewhat hackneyed, but we cannot speak of "lovely woman" without quoting poetry. In our mind, they are one and inseparable.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENCY.

That the friends and admirers of Mr. Webster are using extraordinary exertions especially in New York, to make him the whig nominee for the presidency is no news to any one who reads the papers of the day. They have recently held a meeting in the city and recommended him with much unanimity. But we have stronger evidence before us than that of the current of whig sentiment in New York. Some weeks since, we received a letter from the leading whigs in the city, strongly urging upon us the support of Mr. Webster as the national candidate, who though whig in principle, was yet Union in heart. The letter did not purport to be confidential, and we showed it to several of our friends, both whigs and democrats, and we feel that there is no impropriety in thus publicly alluding to it. We have replied to it in the proper spirit and in the utmost courtesy. The gentlemen will understand that we are a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, unchanged and unchangeable. But they will also understand that we have the highest admiration for Mr. Webster, and if we are to have a whig for the presidency, (which we think among the improbabilities,) he, or Mr. Fillmore, who has gained upon our confidence since he has occupied the presidential chair, we think should be the man. Certain it is that we would vote for either of them in preference to a northern abolitionist, or a southern fire eating disunionist. Mr. Webster's strength lies principally in the New England States. He has, however, gained recently, much in New York, in the great north west, and even in the Southern States. But we do not think he can get the nomination. We apprehend that, like Henry Clay, he will go off the stage of public action without reaching the highest station in the republic. As a lawyer and statesman, an orator and patriot, he is honored and respected by men of all parties. Whig that need of praise he must rest content. His history and his oratory will certainly form a bright page in the annals of our country.

THE WHIG PARTY, REDIVIVUS.

Well, our whig friends are again in the field marshalled in squadrons and platoons, and armed cap a pie for the presidential conflict. We have been looking out for it for some time. The movement commenced down below, and has gradually extended to our own bailiwick. They have held their meeting in this place—passed their resolutions, and donned the complete whig uniform. We shall now, most probably, have a political fight after the old fashion. For they have fixed the fact by holding a state Convention in Jackson which came off Monday last, duly organizing for the conflict. A friend informs us, and so we see it stated in the columns of the last Republican, that they have nominated the following electoral ticket; for the State at large, Col. A. K. McClung and S. S. Boyd, together with Alcorn of Panama, Benton of Marshall, Cobb of Lowndes, Miles of Hinds, and Simrall of Wilkinson. Quite a strong ticket that. But we understand Col. McClung positively declines the nomination. He is a man, naturally of fine genius, of strong practical sense, and possessing extensive political information. But we always thought, and still think that he is wrong in his creed with regard to national politics. He sees the dangers, the difficulties and the almost utter impossibility of success, which encompass the whig party of the State. He knows that neither Webster, Fillmore nor Crittenden stand the ghost of a chance of nomination before a whig national convention. *Scott is the man.* And with him as their candidate, thousands of patriotic whigs in Mississippi, will either stand aloof and not vote at all, or they will vote the democratic ticket—Many of them in this town have bidden us so.

We know the whigs are calculating upon divisions in our ranks. But they will be woefully mistaken when the conflict comes on. The democrats will be as a "band of brothers joined," marching on in solid and unbroken phalanx to the polls. Let not our political opponents "lay the flattering union to their souls" that the division in our ranks last year is a permanent one, no! It has already passed away. The storm has already gone over, and has left the political atmosphere purer and brighter than ever. True, there may be a few ultras and secessionists in our ranks, who will prove non-conformists, but for one such that we lose, we shall gain a dozen true hearted whigs, who love their country, our glorious Union and the constitution, better than they do their party. They nobly sacrificed their party feelings last fall for the sake of principle and patriotism, and we have an abiding faith that they will do so again when occasion requires it. We know what we say, and speak by the book.

Yes, the whig party of the State is *redivivus*, and we learn that they are determined to start a true blue whig paper here. Well, gentlemen, go ahead! When the conflict comes on, we shall be prepared for you, and shall ever be found in the thickest of the fight, wielding our weapon, feebly it may be, but ever zealously and faithfully. To borrow the language of Byron in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*—

And though I hope not hence unseathed to go,
Who conquers me shall find a stubborn foe.

67 There is an article in our temperance column to-day selected by a friend, in the views of which we by no means concur. We shall give our ideas upon the subject next week, and shall take for our text, 67 *You cannot legislate a man into morality or religion. It is moral action and not the force of law that must effect the object.*

LATE FROM FRANCE.

INSTALLATION OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE STATE.—PARIS, March 29.—The President of the Republic met this day, for the first time, the newly constituted bodies of the State, collected together under one roof. This grand ceremony took place at the Palace of the Tuilleries in the Salle des Maréchaux, which was fitted up expressly to meet the exigencies of the occasion, and everything passed off with a distinction and pomp befitting so solemn an occasion. The side of the room opposite the windows looking into the Place du Carrousel was fitted up with an estrade, on which was placed a chair of State though not altogether so elevated in its position, for the ex King Jerome, the President of the Senate. At each side of the chair of State, and extending to the side walls were placed seats for the members of the Council of State, the military household of the Prince, and the numerous staff which was to accompany him. All the centre of the room was occupied with seats covered with crimson velvet; those on the right of the President's chair being set apart for the *corps diplomatique*, the Senate, and the very limited number of persons invited; and those on the left for the Legislative Body.

The whole of the hangings and ornaments of the suite were of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, the curtains, the portiers, and the draperies between the Marshals of France, from the room takes its name, being all of the same rich material. High over the President's chair rose a magnificent canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by a large eagle, richly gilt. The galleries round the room were also hung with velvet of the same color, serving to throw in strong relief the gay toilettes of the ladies seated there. To add to the effect, gigantic chandeliers of crystal and gilt bronze hung from the roof, and reflected back in variegated tints, the rays of light from the window above them.

The diplomatic corps were exceedingly numerous, presenting a perfect blaze of orders, stars, ribbons and embroidery. A few minutes before one, the Council of State entered, and proceeded quite a sensation by their brilliant appearance. The moment after, the sound of cannon was heard, intimating that the president was arriving. The drums instantly beat to arms, the troops saluted as the Prince alighted from his carriage, coming from the Elisee by the quays, and entering the court by the *gauche* next to the bridge. A few minutes had only elapsed, when the ministers, in their costume of ceremony, the President's aide-de-camp and numerous staff entered. Then followed Prince Louis Napoleon, accompanied by Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, President of the Senate. The Prince was received by loud cries "Vive Napoleon!" from every part of the room. He saluted on both sides the brilliant assembly before him, and said—gentlemen, be pleased to be seated. Every one having taken his place,

and the most profound silence having succeeded, Prince Louis Napoleon remained standing, and read, in a loud and most distinct tone, the following speech:

Senators and Deputies:
"The dictatorial power which the people entrusted me ceases to-day. Affairs are about to resume their regular course. It is with a sentiment of real satisfaction that I come here to proclaim the coming into operation of the constitution, for my constant preoccupation has been not only to establish order, but to render it durable, by giving France institutions appropriate to her necessities."

"Thus the Chief of the State, whom you have before you, is certainly the expression of the popular will; and before me what do I see? Two Chambers—the one elected in virtue of the most liberal law that exists in the world; the other nominated by me, it is true, but independent also, because it is immovable."

"Around me you remark me of recognized patriotism and merit, always ready to support me by their counsel, and to enlighten me as to the necessities of the country."

"The Constitution which from this day is to be put in practice, is therefore not the work of a vain theory, or of despotism; it is the work of experience and reason. You will assist me, gentlemen, in consolidating, extending and ameliorating it."

"I will make known to the Senate and Legislature the cause of the situation of the Republic. They will see by it that everywhere confidence has been re-established, and that everywhere labor has been resumed, and that for the first time after a great political change, the public fortune has increased in place of diminishing."

"For the last four months it has been possible for my government to encourage many useful enterprises, to recompense many services, to succor many persons in misery, to improve even the position of the greater number of public functionaries; and all that without increasing the imposts, or deranging the provisions of the budget, which we are happy to present to you in equilibrium."

"Such facts, and the attitude of Europe, which has received the changes which have taken place with satisfaction, give us a just hope of security for the future, for if peace is guaranteed at home, it is equally so abroad. The foreign powers respect our independence, and we have every interest in preserving with them the most amicable relations. As long as the honor of France shall not be engaged, the duty of the government will be to care of the cause of perturbation in Europe, and to turn all our efforts towards interior ameliorations, which alone can procure ease to the laborious classes and insure the prosperity of the country."

"And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you associate yourselves with patriotism in my labors, I wish to expose to you frankly what will be my conduct."

"In seeing me re-establishing the institutions and the sources of the Empire, it has often been repeated that I desired to re-establish the Empire itself. If such were my constant preoccupation, that transformation would have been accomplished long since; neither the means nor the opportunity have been wanting to me."

"Thus, in 1848, when six millions of suffrages nominated me in spite of the Cimetière Assembly, I was not ignorant that the simple refusal to acquiesce in the constitution might give me a throne. But an elevation that had been promised great disorders did not seduce me."

"On the 13th of June, 1849, I would also have been easy for me to change the form of my government if I had been so inclined, but I did not wish for it."

"In line, on the 2nd of December, if personal considerations could have carried it in preference to the grave interests of the country, I should have in the first place demanded of the people, who would not have refused it, a pompous title. I contented myself with the one I had."

"When, therefore, I take examples from the Consulate and the Empire, it is because there, above all, I find the examples inspired with nationality and grandeur. Resolved to day, as before, to do everything for France, and nothing for myself, I would not accept any modification in the present state of things, unless I should find myself constrained to do so by an evident necessity. From what could such a necessity arise? Solely from the conduct of parties. If they are resigned nothing will be changed; but if, by their hidden plots, they should endeavor to snap the basis of my government; if, in their blindness, they should deny the legitimacy of the result of the popular election; if, in fine, they should continually attempt to put the future prosperity of the country in question by their attacks—then, but then only, it might be reasonable to demand to the people in the name of the repose of France, a new title which would irrevocably fix on my head the power with which the people have invested me. But let us not pre-occupy ourselves beforehand with difficulties which, without doubt, are not very probable. Let us preserve the Republic; it threatens no one. Under its banner, I wish again to inaugurate an era of forgetfulness and of conciliation; and I appeal, without distinction, to all those who wish frankly to assist me in the public good."

"Providence, which thus far has so visibly blessed my efforts, will not leave its work unfinished. It will animate all of us by its inspirations, and will give us the wisdom and the force necessary to consolidate an order of things which will insure the happiness of our country, and the repose of Europe."

The speech was frequently and most heartily applauded during its delivery. The declaration that the desired peace, and above all the denial that he aimed at making himself Emperor, were vehemently applauded. Even after he had sat down, the cheers and cries of "Vive Napoleon!" were continued for some time.

A DUTCH ADVERTISEMENT.—Run away, or stolen, or straid, mine pig black horse, about fourteen or fifteen hands and six inches high. He has got four black legs two behind and two before, and plack all over his body except his face, and that is plack too. He trots and gallops, baces and wawks, and ven he wawks, his feet and legs all go one after another. He has two years upon his head, both alike, but ven is blacker dan totter. He has two eyes, von pot out, and totter is pon de side of his head, and ven you go pon totter he wont see you. Ten he eats so much he has a pig belly, he has a long dale vot hangs down behind, but I cut it off totter day, and now it is not so long as it was before. He is shod all round, but his behind shoes come'd off, and now he has only got shoes before. He holds up his head and looks gaily, and ven he is a seil he jumps about like every thing in the world—he vill ride mish satle, or chaise, or a cart, or will go by himself mistot nobody but a pig on his back, mit a boy on him—he is not very old, and ven he wawks or runs, his head comes before and his dale stays behind, on ly ven he turns and gits mad and den his dale comes before. Whoever will bring him pack, shall pay five dollars reward, and if he brings pack de tie dat stole him, he shall pay twenty tollare and ax no questions.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

JUDGE ALLISON AND THE LICENSE LAW.

Pennsylvania, though unluckily called the "land of steady habits," like Alabama and many other States of the Union, is riddled with spirits, causing a blight and mellow upon its prosperity and paralyzing its energies. But while Pennsylvania is laboring under this great drawback to her advancement, she can boast of some able advocates on the side of temperance and virtue. Among the number stands prominent the name of Judge Allison, of Philadelphia—a man of great excellence and worth, and one too who has publicly the convictions of his mind on the subject of the License system and the evils growing out of it. Would that there were many more like Judge A. that would, regardless of popular opinion, stand up and denounce this liquor traffic, which is bringing so much misery and devastation on our land. In his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the February Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, he says:

"That one of the most effectual means of diminishing crime, is to remove, to as great an extent as possible, the causes and inducements which lead to its commission. And yet it cannot be denied, that instead of acting upon this evident truth, society fails, in some instances, in the discharge of duties which it owes to its individual members to protect them, as far as it can, against their own frailties and follies; and under the pretext of restraining and controlling an admitted evil, that has become hoary with age, and powerful because of the number of its victims, and the strength of the fetter with which it has bound them, has been defended by our laws. I refer to the traffic in intoxicating liquors; and do so in this connection, because I look upon it as a towering above and overshadowing all other causes which lead to open and flagrant violations of laws, a traffic destructive as it is to the well being of society, and to the end for which government was instituted, has yet thrown around it, by the will of the people of Pennsylvania, the sanction and protection of legislative enactment. This, permit me to say, in my humble opinion, ought not to be, it is wrong in principle, and most destructive in its results."

Government, instead of granting a license to poison the sources of power, fill our prisons and almshouses with inmates, inoculate the community with every species of immorality, and render worse than desolate, thousands of our domestic circles, ought rather to meet this monster vice with a spirit of the most resolute antagonism, and stringent statutory enactments, place it without and beyond the pale of the law.

The experience of the past demonstrates that the law is inefficient and powerless to regulate the traffic, so long as it tolerates and approves its existence; and we are compelled to adopt the alternative of either permitting the uncontrolled sale of liquors as a beverage, to which the present system is an approximation, or to invoke the powers of government, the strong arm of constituted authority, in aid of its entire abrogation. With this issue thus presented to us, we ought not to hesitate, for every day's observation presents to us evidence of the rapid and fearful increase of the number of places for the sale of liquor in the City and County of Philadelphia. We are in danger of being overwhelmed; and with a full sense of the importance, and responsibility of the proposition I have advanced forth in these observations, I respectfully beg leave to ask for your favorable consideration, and to recommend it as eminently worthy of an endorsement at the hands of those whose approval will carry with it weight and influence."

The State of Maine has already made an experiment in passing and enforcing a law upon the subject, of the most stringent character, and with the most happy effect; the chief virtue of which results from the prompt seizure, forfeiture, and destruction of the contraband liquor, the right upon information to make search of it, and the imposition of heavy penalties, by fine and imprisonment, with other provisions which serve to invest it with great efficiency and power. I can see no good reason the people of Pennsylvania should hesitate in relation to the passage of a law analogous in principle to the Maine enactment. No one can doubt our want of it, and no one ought to question the right and duty of our citizens to protect themselves."

A GROSSELLER.—The latest definition we have heard of a Groggeller, "one who retails evil spirits." In other words, when Satan is reduced to a little extensibility, and is lulled in his work of mischief, avail himself of the aid of the Retailers, with improved prospects of success.

We are sorry to learn that Rev. D. P. Jones has met with a considerable loss in the destruction of most of his Library by fire. On the night of the 11th inst., a little boy, in attempting to get a book from the Library by candle light, communicated the fire to some loose papers, left the room, and before the fire was discovered, the greater part of the Library was consumed, and the whole dwelling was saved with difficulty. Uncle Dabney had been for many years collecting a Library, and among the lost books were several presented to him by friends.

Temp Banner.

REM.—Somebody says that *devil* is a mean word any way you can fix it. You can't make a respectable word of it anyhow. Remove the d and it is evil, transmute the e and it is vile, remove the v and it is ill, remove the i and it is I itself sounds like hell.

REM ARGUMENT.—We see it stated in the Cincinnati Organ of Temperance Reform that while Mr. Williams was lecturing on temperance near Worcester, that those opposed to temperance fanaticism, went into the stable and shamed his horses mane and tail. This is their strongest argument, and worthy of the cause in which it was used—it shows the character of the cause and its advocates.

COL. FREEMONT ARRESTED IN LONDON.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Senator Gwin read a letter to-day from Col. Fremont, dated London, April 13, stating that he was arrested and imprisoned in London twenty four hours, at the suit of unknown persons, for liabilities of several thousand dollars, growing out of military operations in California. Mr. Gwin asked for relief and the matter was postponed.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the Estate of E. B. Hawkins deceased, were granted to the undersigned at this May term of the Probate Court of Louisiana County, State of Mississippi. Now all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or the same be barred.

JOHN OLIVER, Adm'r.

May 3rd, 1852—43—6a.



JUST received at this establishment a large and fresh supply of Medicines, for the Spring and Summer trade; together with almost every article kept by druggists. Among which will be found

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Brushes, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Steel Pens, &c., &c.

A superior article of Hygienic, Imperial and Black Tea.

Sperm and Lard Oil—Burning Fluid and Lamp.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.
BEING AGENT FOR

Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Bull's

Constock's do
Painkiller,
Painin,

Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters,
Hoffland's German do
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Juno Cordial,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Hay's Liniment,
Rogers' Liverwort and Tar,
Dr. Williams' Wild Cherry Balsam,
Judson's Cherry and Lungwort,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Winters' do

Dr. Fitch's celebrated Supporters and Medicines,
Hebrew Plaster, Dally's Pain Extractor;
Harts' Carminative, and those

Schnapps—Armatric Schickard Schnapps,
and all other good Patent Medicines always on hand.

PURE OLD FRENCH BRANDY, MADEIRA, OLD LONDON DUCK PORT, SHERRY (Pale),
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

HOLLAND GIN.

ALL FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

I have on hand a fine stock of Carriage Trimmings, consisting in part of
Axles, Springs, Hubs, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Canvas, Metallic Rubber Cloth, Malleable Castings, Hub Bands, Carriage Bolts, Wagon Axles and Hubs, Laces, Cloth, Tassels, Pringe, &c., &c., &c.

In a word nearly every article for finishing a Carriage. For the patrons hitherto extended to me, I feel under obligations, and in making purchases will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

JAMES BLAIR.
Columbus, April 24, 1852. 41—1y.

DR. E. CHAIN'S PATENT BRACE.

CONCEIVED OR DISCOVERED.

THESE Braces are fast superseding all other Braces heretofore in use, and have been recommended by the most celebrated Physicians and Gentlemen in the United States, for their great Elasticity and Support to Persons of weakly and Consumptive habits, or stopping and deformed Shoulders, &c. To Ladies, and young Ladies in particular, is value cannot be overrated. It has all the advantages without any of the disadvantages or perils of the corset—gives grace and elasticity to the Female form and action. A Lady of many years experience in the business will wait upon Ladies, or on receiving a line will visit them at their residences. By drawing a tape snugly round the body one half an inch above the hips, and sending the number of inches, an accurately fitting instrument may be obtained.

CERTIFICATES.

From the following Gentlemen can be seen:
His Excellency, H. W. COLLIER, Gov. of Ala.,
HENRY H. LAVERET, M. D., of Mobile,
J. MARION SIMS, M. D., of Montgomery,
J. C. MOTT, M. D., of Mobile,
E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Prof. Institute and practice of Medicine, Charleston, S. C.,
Hon. WM. C. FLESTON, President of Columbia College, S. C.,
RICHARD ARNOLD, M. D., Savannah, Ga.,
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
WILLARD PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery, N. Y. City,
J. KERRY RODGERS, M. D.,
D. P. HOLTON, M. D.,
J. C. CHEESEMAN, M. D., New York,
D. H. TRESVANT, M. D., Columbia, S. C.,
JAMES GUILD, M. D., Tuscaloosa,
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